Men and Missions

· LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT ·

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THIS MONTH—MEDICAL MISSIONS

April, 1919 Vol. X No. 8

Layman's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

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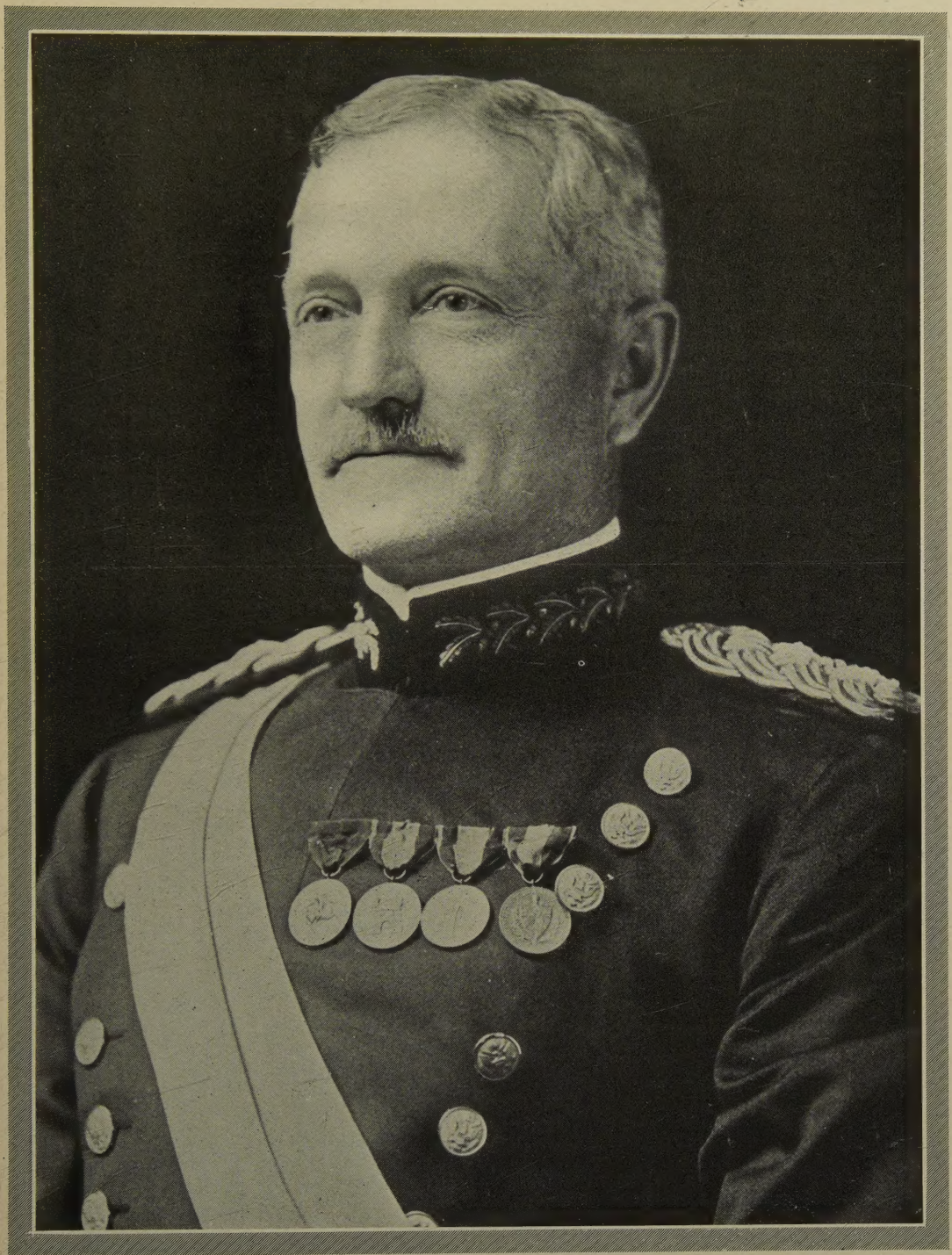
The Picture on the Cover

The Mission of Mercy

THE Belgian people have not forgotten the heroic death of the British nurse, Edith Cavell, who was executed by the Germans. The city of Brussels has dedicated a monument to her memory and in the meantime, a handsome model has been placed in one of the city squares. Public subscription has been started for the purpose of erecting a permanent memorial of the dead heroine.

Vol. X. MEN AND MISSIONS No. 8

ISSUED THE FIRST of each month, except July and August, by the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.
THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE is fifty cents per year. Foreign countries twenty cents additional. Single copies, five cents.
ENTERED AS Second Class Matter, May 28, 1910, at the New York Post Office under the Act of March 3, 1879.
EDITOR: WILLIAM B. MILLAR; Managing Editor, Frederic B. Hodgins. Editorial Board: Fred P. Haggard, E. W. Halford, E. M. Poteat, and W. E. Doughty.



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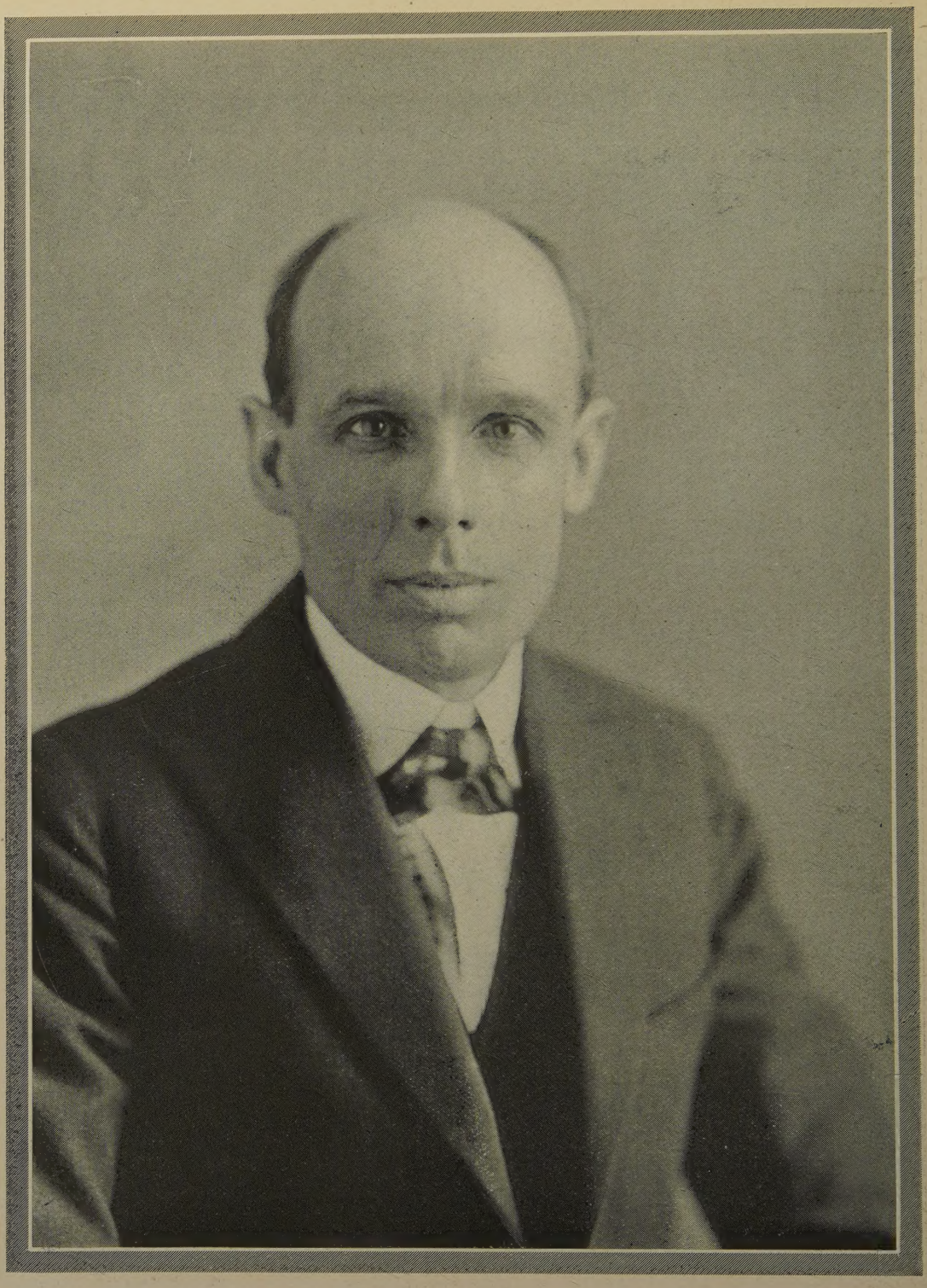
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING MAN, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE GREAT WAR, TRUSTED BY HIS GOVERNMENT AND HIS FELLOW CITIZENS, BELOVED AND FOLLOWED BY HIS MEN, A CHRISTIAN AND A GENTLEMAN.



DR. JOHN C. VAUGHAN

RECENTLY APPOINTED TO DIRECT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEWLY CREATED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WHICH WILL CARE FOR THE HEALTH OF METHODIST MISSIONARIES AT HOME AND ABROAD AND HAVE GENERAL OVERSIGHT OF THAT CHURCH'S MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Men and Missions

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

April, 1919 Vol. X. No. 8

A Sick World

"THE non-Christian world is a sick world." Of all the countless thousands in India, China, Africa and Japan, the majority die without medical help. Of 50,000 observed cases in India alone, 62 per cent. received no medical attention or nursing. Those who seek the scattered hospitals and dispensaries in Oriental lands endure untold hardships in their search for relief. Many drag themselves many weary miles—some have walked 200 miles and more—to find a doctor. Many more fall by the wayside or come too late for even the most willing and expert help to save them. Medical missions speak the universal language that all understand—the language of love. They make the first understandable appeal to the heathen heart and win that confidence which is the surest foundation upon which the whole of the Christian message can be based. "Medical missions," as the Year Book of Missions in India says, "are worth more than all the money they cost."

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The First Line of Defence

THE health of the world, Christian as well as non-Christian, is endangered by the almost universally unsanitary mode of life in Oriental lands today. Immigration may benefit the emigrant but it imperils the land to which he comes. The medical missionary, doctor or nurse, who is fighting dirt and disease in the Orient is helping to safeguard the health of America as much as any local physician or board of health or quarantine officer at any local port of entry. We in America are in the debt of the medical missionary for our comparative immunity from the plagues which ravage the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. He is in the front line trench, fighting against almost overwhelming odds, with inadequate help and equipment. If we had left our soldiers and sailors at the front as ill supplied and supported as we leave our medical missionaries in Eastern lands, we would have earned the everlasting reprobation of the conscience of mankind. And yet the cases are exactly parallel. The warfare against world-wide disease is being waged on every front of every land on the globe. The annual toll of death from disease is a thousand times larger than all the casualties of the four years of world-war put together. The economic loss is incalculably greater than the billions spent to save civilization. The menace is still unremoved. The immediate danger threatens us all constantly. The first line of defense is under-manned and unsupported. And the hosts of the enemy are recruited daily by every baby born into the world of Oriental ignorance and superstition!

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At the Source

ASIA MINOR occupies a territorially strategic position, joining three great continents—Europe, Africa and Asia. It has political, social and commercial relations with all three. Constantinople, the most cosmopolitan city in the world as well as the key to the East, Near and Far, should be the seat of the most enlightened and non-partisan government in the world. It has been the seat of the most incompetent, corrupt and cruel autocracy known to history. Being such, it has neglected the entire internal development of Asia Minor and has made it the breeding place of every form of disease that is carried to every part of the world. One of the most urgent needs of Asia Minor today is a comprehensive system of sanitation, such as the United States introduced into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The state of public health is an accurate barometer of public morale and general enlightenment. Commerce, industry and even life itself are impossible in unhealthful surroundings due to unsanitary conditions. Progress of all sorts is halted by dirt and disease, which are the causes as

well as the effects of a debased morale. They are inexcusable because they are preventable. All the rest of the world has a direct and vital interest in the sanitation of the Near East, not only for the sake of the peoples whose guardianship it may have to assume but for its own preservation from the ravages of disease. Enlightened self-interest demands that the Near East be made safe, not only for democracy but for life itself. This question is receiving exhaustive attention by a private commission which is conducting surveys, gathering data and formulating plans for the future guidance of the peace conference in its difficult task of reorganizing and reconstructing the whole of Asia Minor.

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Does Double Duty

TO the appalling need for medical missions in Oriental lands must be added the equally appalling prevalence of dense ignorance and superstition. The charlatan is everywhere, exercising his baleful influence under the guise of helpfulness. He aggravates the situation a thousand fold and because his craft is endangered by the foreign medical missionary, he is his inveterate foe in all lands. Within limits, dirt and disease can be conquered by sanitation and treatment, but ignorance and superstition slay their thousands, while but one in a thousand may haply evade their clutches. The medical missionary is an educator as well as a healer. He renders a double service to the cause of civilization, promotes health of mind as well as of body, and puts the whole world in his debt twice over by every act he performs in the interest of suffering humanity.

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Recruits From the Red Cross

FROM the Red Cross the Church should be able to recruit the ranks of its medical missionary service. Red Cross workers have seen the tragic need for their services in a great emergency. They are trained and experienced and have shown themselves capable, loyal, inured to discipline, quick in action and resourceful in emergencies. The Church should make the needs of medical missionary work known to all Red Cross workers returning to this country and present to them the opportunity of employing their invaluable talents in the great work of Christian ministration to a sick world.

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Social Hygiene

IT is with great satisfaction that we read of the far-reaching recommendations as to social hygiene made to the Ontario Provincial government by Hon. Mr. Justice Frank E. Hodgins, of Toronto. Justice Hodgins is president of the Anglican Laymen's Movement in Canada, and has been a special commissioner to investigate matters relating to practice of medicine in Ontario. Among the recommendations are: That health certificates be required before marriage; that the criminal code be amended so as to widen the scope of vice crusades; that a department of law enforcement be created to secure more effective prosecutions of offenders; that social hygiene be taught in schools; that greater care be exercised in rooming-house inspection; that free and pay clinics be established; that the law of injunction and abatement be more rigidly applied in dealing with houses of questionable resort, and that more juvenile courts be established. These recommendations are accompanied with the suggestion that the work of existing and more or less official agencies of social, moral and business betterment become more closely allied with that of the many voluntary associations that are working towards the same end.

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Clean House!

THERE come to the office of *Men and Missions* scores of religious papers and magazines—good, bad and indifferent. Quite a number of these publications should exercise a far more rigid censorship over their advertising columns than they do at present. The patent medicine faker is abroad in the land and he finds all too easy access to the advertising columns of the religious press. He pays cash and his copy strikes the appeal-to-humanity note that he knows so well how to use. Editors of religious papers should be on their guard against his pernicious propaganda. With the coming of

prohibition the proprietary medical compound is going to absorb more alcohol than ever and the corner drug store will be the mecca of the dry-wets. We have noticed in otherwise reputable religious weeklies the advertisements of patent medicines so well known to contain habit-forming drugs that respectable secular dailies refuse to admit them to their advertising columns at any price. The classified columns also need to be censored to prevent questionable and misleading financial and business announcements from luring the unwary and the unwise to their undoing. The medical missionary has to fight the unscrupulous quack in the Orient. America's religious press should not countenance his rascally counterpart at the home base.

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The Whole Story

THERE is a well-known hymn, a favorite with all good people, that begins with the words:

"Tell me the old, old story
of unseen things above"—

In view of the changing attitude and forward movement of the Christian world towards the accomplishment of its task, we beg to suggest, as an additional verse:

"Tell me the whole, whole story
Of unknown things below."

We imagine such a verse will be lustily sung as the Church begins to unfold the story of the world's needs through the surveys and publicity to be undertaken by the Interchurch World Movement. Those who have loved the old hymn because of its unfolding of their share in the unsearchable riches of Christ in the Gospel will sing the new verse with equal fervor when they realize how much they can now do to share these unsearchable riches with those who have none of them. The half of the rich provision of the Gospel of Christ never has nor ever can be told. Nor has the half of the world's need ever been told nor ever can be. But what is known is going to be told as never before. While the recital may sadden us it should summon us to the fulfilment of our duty as faithful stewards of the manifold grace of God.

Just Cause For Complaint

IN his recent book, "The Christian Approach to Islam", Dr. James L. Barton mentions the significant fact that during periods of great political upheaval, such as the world has been and still is experiencing, "medical centres have exerted a mighty influence in maintaining order." The Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, after a recent visit to Egypt and the Holy Land, said that the most influential people in the Near East were the Christian doctors. Difficulties between Christians and Moslems cease at the hospital doors and the chief fault Moslems find with such institutions is due to the failure of the home church to supply the needed recruits and necessary financial support to increase their number!

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On the Wrong Side

IT is much to be regretted that Cardinal Gibbons, for whom Americans in general entertain much respect, should have gone out of his way to attack the prohibition amendment. The grounds of his attack were specious and unwarranted. The argument about the alleged infringement of personal liberty is both threadbare and unsound. It needs no refutation. But when the Cardinal says that prohibition infringes the church's right to use fermented wine in the celebration of the Mass and of the Holy Communion, he states what is absolutely at variance with the text of the amendment. The prohibition amendment expressly and specifically states that wine for sacramental purposes may be manufactured and used for that purpose. We regret that the Roman Catholic church should thus publicly and officially range itself on the side of the liquor traffic; and in doing so to have misled that portion of the public which looks to its hierarchy for guidance in moral questions. If Cardinal Gibbons had not read the text of the prohibition amendment, he should not have spoken ex-cathedra concerning it. If he has read it, he must stand convicted of misrepresentation. Either way, he has cut a sorry figure on a great moral issue. If Christian clergymen cannot be depended on even to state facts correctly, where can we look for moral guidance!

"No Beer—No Work!"

THIS slogan shows the Bolshevik spirit that is attempting to undermine the morale of America in every direction. It is the shibboleth of those curiously inconsistent people who shout loudly about the sacredness of the Constitution—which guarantees "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—and yet refuse to accept the amendment to the said Constitution, legally ratified under the provision of Article V of the said Constitution. Most of the outcry against the alleged invasion of personal liberty comes from those who, by the personal exercise of their mistaken view of it, invade the rights of others, to the danger of their lives, the infringement of their liberty and the prevention of their pursuit of happiness—namely, the wives and children of the personal liberty loyalists of the "no beer, no work" variety. Many of these noisy patriots have "no work" not because of "no beer," but because of too much of it. But as Dr. Samuel Johnson once said: "Patriotism is often the last refuge of a scoundrel."

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The Man Who Knows

WHATEVER political responsibility may be placed upon the United States as a mandatory in Europe or Asia as a result of the Peace Conference will be met with courage and discharged with faithfulness. We can trust our high officers of state to see to that. But there is no reason why, political considerations aside, the people of the United States should evade their moral responsibility as the big brothers of the weak, suffering races of the world. They have no desire to do so, we are sure, but they do not know or realize the extent of the world need. Those alone who know it from personal contact in all its extent and to the full depth of its all-embracing misery are the missionaries. They have lived in it and with it, and have been almost the only ones admitted to see the home life of the native races because they have been trusted on account of their genuine disinterestedness. They have made the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears of the world their own. They have made them known where and when they could. But the knowledge has never filtered down to the rank and file of the people of this country. Much of it is buried in reports and letters to mission boards and by them mentioned in annual statements. But now, through means of the extensive surveys about to be undertaken by the Interchurch World Movement the people are at last to know the whole inside story of the world's needs.

Adequate publicity has never yet been attempted or accomplished by any mission board. It will now be done as it ought to be done. We have no fear of the result. America is generous to a degree when it is intelligently informed. We rejoice at the prospect of an adequate presentation of the facts in the case. They will stir the heart of the nation as never before and bring the results we have so long wished and prayed for. When America knows, America will act, irrespective of political or constitutional limitations. No such barriers can, or will, crib, cabin or confine its generous response to a known and demonstrated need.

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An Opinion Worth $7,000,000

ANY man who can cash in on his character to the extent of $7,000,000 must have some character. That is what Henry M. Leland, head of the Cadillac Motor Co. of Detroit, has. When the War Department wanted a hundred Liberty motors a day, he replied, "A seven or eight million dollar plant will be needed." "We haven't the money," said the War Department. "Neither have I," admitted Mr. Leland. But the bankers of Detroit told him, "You can get the money any time you want it."

A man with a character worth seven millions is worth listening to. This is what Mr. Leland thinks of missions:

"Anything that helps make the world a better place in which to live is a gilt-edged investment. That is why I am interested in work of this sort. When we cut out sentimentality, and put morals, ethics and religion on a business basis, they will achieve the success that should be their portion. To do this is just plain common sense—nothing more."

Mr. Leland is 76 and going strong.

Where Are the Rest?

THE Year Book of the Churches reports that there are 227,487 local churches in the United States. The number of members is placed at 41,926,854. Of these, 19,990,204 are women, and 15,653,958 are men, the percentages being 56 and 44 respectively. This proportion is a fairly constant one in all the leading denominations, except the Roman Catholic, in which there are but 271,325 more women than men in their membership of 12,076,142. There are 19,935,890 Sunday-school scholars, and about two million teachers and officers. Of these 14,345,298 are in schools connected with the 30 Protestant bodies represented in the Federal Council of Churches. Church property in the United States is valued at about 1,676,600,582. Gifts to foreign missions, $20,775,321.

The outstanding facts in these figures are that the total of enrolled Christians, men, women and children, Protestant and Roman Catholics, is but 41,926,854, out of a population of approximately 100,000,000, or less than half; and, that the Church at the home base which owns property valued at over a billion gives only 20 millions to foreign missions. These figures are not inspiring, but they are the best argument for the Interchurch World Movement and for the Every Member Canvass.

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A Zero-Hour Sermon

A CAPITAL sentence-sermon on this subject is reported by Bishop Brent, who tells this story of a short message given by a colonel to his men, and remarks that it is one of the finest exhortations he ever heard: "I was with a division before St. Mihiel. I saw the men as they faced the worst, as they were getting ready to go into it. They knew what faced them. I talked to them as best I could, but the best address was delivered by a colonel. After my talk he told them to be sure that they had extra shoe laces, that they would not have to depend on the other fellow's supply. Then he turned quickly to them, and said, 'Now apply this to your spiritual conditions.' No preacher could have done better than that." We must learn to carry our own spiritual shoe laces!

Spiritual Self-Support

CHURCH members need to learn the lesson of spiritual self-support. Now that we have entered upon the great task of world-reconstruction, in which we are trying to help the small and weak nations to stand upon their own feet, we must learn to do the same ourselves. We cannot exert much leverage unless we are able to stand upright. American church folk are very generously supplied with the means of grace. We have come to depend upon them too much as ends and not as means. There is danger that we may become spiritual valetudinarians. We must come to regard our spiritual abundance as stewards and administer it as such, spending on ourselves only as much as we really need as necessary to our spiritual health and strength, and spending as much and more on others as we reserve for ourselves. This is a spiritual war-time and we must hooverize on spiritual luxuries or else the rest of the world will starve spiritually.

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Where We Belong

THE case for our acceptance of what will practically be a missionary mandatory as regards a part of the Near East is forcibly put by the *Missionary Herald* of Boston in these words:

"It would be a craven attitude for the United States to urge at the Peace Conference a just regard for the fortunes of the smaller and oppressed states and peoples, and then to refuse to take any part in the practical effort for saving them. We must seriously face whatever call is made upon America. If there is anything in our talk about the brotherhood of nations, we cannot promptly refuse to act as the Big Brother when we are soberly called upon so to do. America's duty is not yet clear; it may not be at all as is forecasted. But when the clear call comes, let us have no cheap and unworthy excuses. Let us not hide in selfishness behind any Monroe Doctrine. America belongs to the world and will evermore; ours is a full-orbed world, not a hemisphere; that at least is settled. What follows from it we have yet to learn. It is for us to watch and be ready." The Interchurch World Movement is going to get and to give the desired information.

Get Down to Brass Tacks

ISN'T it about time for the new business creed, formulated recently by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City to be put to the test? We are advised to avoid participation in reconstruction work abroad because we have enough to do at home. Indeed we have. The same wearisome round of strikes is breeding discontent and inconveniencing the public in just the same old way as before the war. Haven't we learned anything from the struggle, or are we only brothers to all the world except our very next door neighbors? We have no faith in legislative coercion. What is wanted and needed just now in America is a voluntary getting together of the best and biggest men in the ranks of capital and labor and a getting down to brass tacks on a general working agreement. There is no good in debating and resoluting any more, or making professions of faith that are never put into practice. Each side, so far, has met separately and called the other names and formulated demands and issued ultimatums. The result has been nil. Get together, gentlemen, and come to a working agreement and stick to it. Take pattern by the Church you so often deride for its unhappy divisions. It is formulating a forward movement based on points of agreement and means to put it through. Go and do likewise!

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Year Book of Foreign Missions

WHAT has long been needed by everyone interested in foreign missions has at last been supplied by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference—a Year Book, edited by Rev. Burton St. John. The Year Book supplies authoritative and accurate information concerning the records of mission work during 1918, an analysis of general conditions in foreign lands, statistics of populations, numbers of workers, incomes, illustrative charts and diagrams and a convenient directory of boards and societies. The searcher for information thus gets the latest news at a glance. He will be well repaid for his reading of this convenient compendium. Its 150 pages are packed full of facts as well as figures, more of the former than of the latter. This makes the book of great value, since the running commentary makes the figures intelligible and interprets their significance by showing the relation between a particular need and its support by the church.

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Japanese White Cross Society of America

JAPANESE leaders and superintendents of Japanese mission work on the Pacific coast have recently drawn up articles of incorporation for the organization of The Japanese White Cross Society of America. Consumption is quite common among the Japanese on the coast as well as in their own land. It is proposed to build a small hospital in or near San Francisco for tubercular Japanese who must stay in the city a few days before taking the steamer for Japan; to arrange for better quarters on the ships, and to have a farm with cottage hospital somewhere near Los Angeles for the alleviation and cure of those who do not return to the home land. All this work it is believed will be supported in the same way as the Red Cross.

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Called to Leadership

THE Rev. Wilton Merle Smith says: "God has forced us into leadership. Our influence counts more than that of any other nation. Europe has become all at once a next-door neighbor. We cannot avoid entanglements and world responsibilities, and no big, noble heart wants to avoid them. There is a noblesse oblige about our greatness, our economic resources, our noble experiment in free government. Wealth and culture today recognize the debt they owe to weakness and want. The greatest people on earth cannot live to itself. Every notion of nobility, of Christianity, demands that we hold our cherished wealth, our resources, our institutions, our education and attainments for the benefit of all the world. God calls us to lead other nations in the ushering in of peace and justice on this earth, no matter what the cost may be. To seek to evade this God-sent responsibility is monumental weakness and cowardice." America has never been guilty of these crimes and, please God, never will be.

Messengers of Mercy

"Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see: The blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them, and blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me."

Hospitals for Turkey

Fifteen Mobile Outfits Now In Use

TURKEY is all upset in the overturn of her political affairs and mission work there has been interrupted, if not blocked, for the last four years. One or two mission hospitals have kept going, as at Adana, where the Turkish soldiers were served, and Aintab, where for a time Dr. Hamilton, a woman physician, was able to keep up some medical work. In other stations, such as Marsovan, Sivas, Harpoot, Erzroom, Van, in fact most of the interior stations, the hospital work had to be abandoned either because of the enforced withdrawal of the missionaries from the stations or because the Turks took over the buildings for their own use.

Under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East a party of 30 medical men, 60 nurses, 102 technically trained relief workers besides missionaries, teachers and many general workers have gone to Turkey with full equipment for fifteen hospitals, including X-ray machines, ice-making machines, sterilizing outfits and all the appliances of a modern hospital, representing an investment of a million or more dollars. It is proposed to set up these hospitals at central points in Turkey as the way opens. The American board has maintained ten hospitals there. It is quite possible that many of these locations will be occupied by this relief commission. The financial needs of maintaining these hospitals for the relief period it is hoped will be met by the drive now being made for thirty millions of dollars for the support of this relief work.

The whole enterprise of medical missionary work in Turkey is therefore in flux and will need to be re-established following the immediate undertakings of these relief workers who are in the field and who will remain there, it is understood, for a year.

Hospital Expansion

Methodist Church Will Spend Two Millions

THE Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions expects to spend well over $2,000,000 in the next five years in extending its great system of hospital centres in countries where groups of millions are without adequate medical attention. It has also just established a medical department to guard the health of its missionary workers, an account of which appears elsewhere in this issue. Both these features are part of the Missionary Centenary Movement.

Forty-five New Hospitals

The board already has twenty-six hospitals and dispensaries abroad. It will add to this, forty-five hospitals, twenty-four dispensaries and other buildings and eleven doctors' residences, costing in all $1,513,930; and will draw into the service fifty-nine more missionary physicians and surgeons, thirty-two missionary nurses, and 166 native doctors, nurses and other medical assistants, the budget for staff and maintenance being $774,694. The total for both buildings and staff is $2,288,624.

In Latin America

In Mexico, where President Carranza has just given the Centenary plans his hearty approval, the board has at Guanajuato the only hospital in a population of 1,100,000. The nearest hospital is 200 miles away and the next nearest 400 miles. This work will be strengthened. The board will establish hospitals, nurses' training schools, and organizations of visiting nurses in the capital cities of five republics of South America. The state hospitals there are not adequate to care for ten per cent of the people.

East Africa

A doctor of the board in Portuguese East Africa is the only medical man for an area containing three and a half million people. Sometimes before six o'clock in the morning more than fifty patients will assemble outside the little hospital and wait eagerly for attention. Another doctor and hospital in Rhodesia are equally popular among the blacks, while one or two missionaries at every station do dispensary work. It is proposed to increase the hospitals from two to six, each with missionary physicians and adequate staff. A $5,000 hospital will be provided for the physician now in Rhodesia, on the promise of the British government to pay the salary and supply medicines.

China Too

In China the board has eleven hospitals and two dispensaries, all overworked. When bandits scourge a district, they always spare the mission hospitals, because of their reputation for healing the sick. Care of wounded during the Chinese civil war raised the estimation of the foreign doctors in the eyes of the people still higher. It is proposed to improve the staff and facilities of existing institutions, establish two additional hospitals and eleven dispensaries and in association with other missions man and equip medical schools to train Christian Chinese.

Malaysia

The Methodists will build a hospital for Mohammedans in Singapore, and erect nine hospitals on the various islands of Malaysia, the governments bearing part of the cost. They already have a hospital in Java and a doctor in West Borneo.

The Philippines

In the Philippines a medical station will be established at Aparri, Luzon, which will minister to 250,000 people who are four days by boat from Manila; while another station, at Dagupan, the largest commercial centre outside of Manila, will have a field of million people.

There are many other phases of the Methodist medical work, such as a leper home and tuberculosis sanitarium in Africa and three hospitals and a dispensary in India, which will be improved and developed.

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General Pershing—Missionary

A Spiritual As Well As A Military Leader

GENERAL PERSHING believes in missions and supports them. Nor have the tremendous military responsibilities incident to the command of the American army abroad lessened his interest in the cause. General Pershing is a devout communicant of the Episcopal church, having been confirmed in Holy Trinity church, Zamboanga, by Bishop Brent when the latter was stationed in the Philippine Islands. The general later became a warden of Holy Trinity parish and displayed much interest in the work of missions. There was developed the friendship between the general and the bishop that most naturally led to the appointment of the bishop as chaplain-general of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

During the campaign against the Moros in the Philippines years ago, General Pershing was subjected to much adverse criticism because of the thorough manner in which he did his unpleasant military duty in putting down the insurrection. This necessitated stern measures against the Amazon warriors and even the children of that fanatical tribe. For it must be remembered that the Moros are mostly Mohammedans who eagerly sought and gloried in seeking death in battle against the Christians.

Now General Pershing is a Christian—a real one. Feeling the seriousness of the peculiar situation in which he was placed, General Pershing, then only a major, went to Bishop Brent and told him his troubles. He said to the bishop: "I realize that the solution of this problem will be found, not by a military, but by a missionary campaign. If you will begin such a work, I will back you to the limit." The bishop being a statesman as well as a Christian minister, took the same view and began an energetic evangelistic campaign and enlisted Major Pershing as one of his advisors and helpers.

There is now a flourishing hospital at Zamboanga, under the direction of Dr. J. L. Booth. The property covers five acres and the building is an attractive two-story one with wide verandahs. The value of the property is about $15,000. The nursing is done by Filipino graduates of St. Luke's Hospital, Manila. In this hospital, as Bishop Brent said, at its dedication, "advanced science and the religion of Christ go hand in hand." There is also an excellent agricultural school for the Moros at Jolo, in charge of Principal A. D. Riley.

An interesting side-light on the genuineness of General Pershing's religious character is given by Chaplain Major John Axton in a recent number of *Association Men*:

"General Pershing's church attendance, when we were together on the Mexican border," says Major Axton, "was not perfunctory. At one Sunday morning service he seemed impressed; after that he was always there, occupying the same seat in our auditorium in the El Paso district until that seat was known and reserved as Pershing's."

To the chaplains he once tersely suggested, "Do not be content with a mere niggardly discharge of a narrowly interpreted obligation."

General Pershing does not like a man to camouflage his religion. Months ago I heard the president of an eastern college who saw Red Triangle service in France venture, "The character of Gen-

eral Pershing is more important than his military prowess. His army respects him; his men speak often of his creed posted in Red Triangle huts throughout France." Below a splendid picture of himself, in large letters, is this simple, commanding message from this outstanding leader to his men:

"Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort; temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Saviour will give you strength. Let your valour as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country."

"As to the opinion men have of him," says Daniel A. Poling, in his *Huts in Hell*. ". . . those who have been associated with him closely and those who have met him casually as I did,—one word tells the whole story,—*confidence*. A certain gentleman high in British political life said in my presence:

" 'General Pershing is a great reassurance.' "

Mr. Poling continues: "Our conference revealed General Pershing's own firm religious convictions and his determination to give to the army a religious leadership second to the leadership of no other branch of the service. He spoke with kindling eyes of what he hoped to secure for the men through the chaplains, referring also to the work he had committed to his old friend and the friend of his family, Bishop Brent. His words were the words of a constructor and prophet, as well as the words of a forward-driving warrior. There is something vastly reassuring in the manifest poise of a man who is so transparently unaffected in great decisions and whose personal example is so high a challenge to acknowledge the authority of the spiritual." This is the type of layman the church needs.

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A Blessing In His Hands

From "The Riddle of Nearer Asia"

By Basil Mathews

AS I traveled, again, through village after village of the plateau of Asia Minor with the Christian doctor who has established his hospital at Konia, and watched him with his colleagues at work in the district and in the hospital wards, I discovered that he and they had acquired an ascendancy of influence, an authority of personality that radiated over wide areas where their faces had never been seen. The power of the scalpel of the Christian surgeon and the healing services of the nurse, bathed in an atmosphere of passionate devotion to the Great Physician and of absolute obedience to His will, had literally broken the powers of darkness on the Anatolian plateau. It was written over every Moslem face in the city or village, as I watched them when the Christian doctor came to them, that he had broken down with the batteries of skilled love the seemingly impregnable defences of Islamic arrogance and exclusiveness.

It was, again, a strange experience to climb over the roofs of booths in Damascus to that wonderful arch over the now closed entrance to the great Mosque that was once a Byzantine Christian cathedral and see there over the arch in great Greek capital letters the inscription:

Thy Kingdom O Christ
Is an Everlasting Kingdom
and Thy Dominion Endureth
Throughout All Generations

and then to come down and walk right through Damascus along the street called "Straight" without meeting a single Christian.

Was the valient inscription really true?

Then I discovered little by little that in all that city of Damascus, the most ancient city now standing in the world, there was one man who had universal authority, not by official position nor by wealth, but by the power of service and of personality. Even the wild untamable Arabs of the desert would come in and lie down with complete confidence on the operating table of Dr. Frank Mackinnon, saying, in the phrase that has become proverbial about that great Scottish Christian surgeon through the Arab world—"He carries a blessing in his hands." From that hospital, established by British missionary enterprise, at the very pulse of the Arab world, the invisible power of a conquering leadership in service radiates all along the camel-routes of Asia.—[Published by George H. Doran, N. Y., with an introduction by Viscount Bryce.]

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"Quick Go to Heaven"

By Archdeacon Hudson Stuck

THERE was a widow woman at Fort Yukon, since the establishment of St. Stephen's hospital and the institution of periodic examinations of all the children of the village, who had a twelve-year-old boy with incipient tuberculosis. Dr. Burke found a pulmonary lesion, and insisted that he come at once out of the close dirty cabin which was his home, into the tuberculosis ward of the hospital with its fresh-air regimen. The boy gained weight and improved remarkably, but when he was strong enough to work again though not free of danger or relapse, the mother demanded his return and was deaf to the doctor's remonstrances. So it came to me as the native court of last resort, and I sent for the woman. Deliberately and clearly I laid before her that if the boy went back to the irregular meals and hours, and the crowded dirty cabin where he had contracted the infection, he would almost certainly grow sick again, and would probably die. She made an answer that was very significant to me and that I have often thought of since. She said: "That's all right; quick go to heaven."

It came with something of a shock, and nonplussed me for a moment. Then my indignation having gained momentum, I told her that the boy might go to heaven, but that she would not; for that if she took him away and he died, I would stand

ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL, FORT YUKON, ALASKA

before God's judgment seat and denounce her as the murderer of her child, and that she would be sent to a very different place. The boy stayed and is well and strong today, and now returned to his mother.—[From The Spirit of Missions.]

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A Chinese Young Women's Christian Association is planned for New York city. At a recent gathering of 200 foreign-speaking young women, thirty-two different languages were heard in the discussions.

A Bond of Peace

An International Hospital in Tokyo

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Tokyo, is an international asset of good-will between America and Japan of incalculable value. It was established in 1891 by the Episcopal church, and it then consisted of a one-room dispensary filled, when Dr. Teusler arrived, with a few broken-down beds and some blankets which were sold for $25. The growth of the hospital was rapid.

The hospital earns $60,000 a year and receives but a small grant from the Episcopal Board of Missions. Doctors Teusler and Bliss turn over to the hospital every cent of their private practise, amounting to $16,000 a year, and receive only very modest missionary salaries.

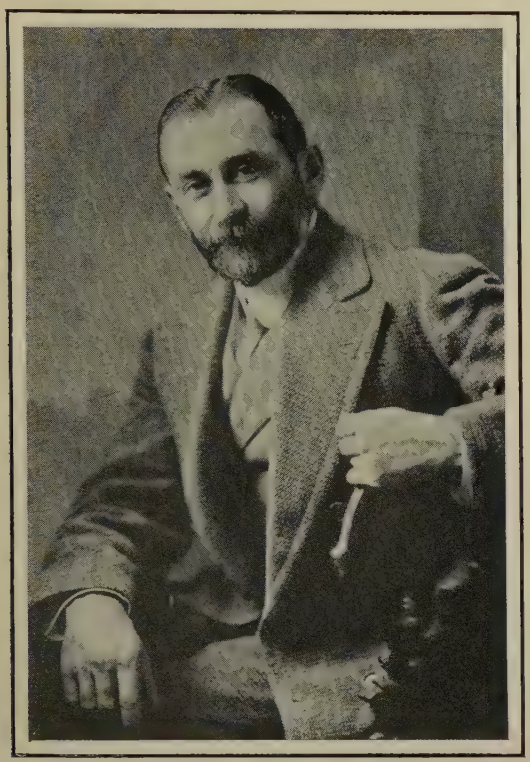
There are now 80 beds in the hospital and a staff of 3 European and 10 native physicians and 30 trained nurses. The dispensary cares for over 150 cases every morning. There are a number of free beds.

St. Luke's is the official hospital of the Japanese Imperial Department of Communications. This, coupled with the fact that the hospital is fast growing in popularity, has made it necessary to plan large additions. The new hospital, as planned, will have 150 beds and will cost about half a million. An effective beginning can be made for half that amount.

Dr. Teusler, now doing Red Cross work in Siberia, thus states his case:

"From the international aspect such an institution, with professors of the Imperial University as its consulting physicians, with a staff of foreign and Japanese doctors, and with foreigners and Japanese within its walls, will be at once an argument for and evidence of good will and friendship. But the new St. Luke's Hospital will not only be effective in promoting international friendship, it will directly aid in extending Christian influence in Japan.

MAIN BUILDING OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, TOKYO



DR. RUDOLF B. TEUSLER

"I have given fourteen years of my life to this work. I have given every cent that I earned during those fourteen years. I have given of my own private income. It is too much to ask the home people to give for the support and furtherance of this work?"

Rather an irresistible appeal!

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Prayer Before an Operation

Used In St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai

All powerful Lord of Heaven, this thy child is sick. We, thy servants, ask thee for skilful hands and for wisdom to relieve his pain and cure his body, in order that some day he may understand the love and mercy of his heavenly Father and return thanks to thee and come to serve thee. We ask it all in the name of Jesus Christ the Saviour. Amen.

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Boone University, of the American Episcopal mission at Wuchang, China, has some three hundred children in its city Sunday-schools, taught by Christian students of the university.

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Health Conservation

Methodist Church Opens New Department

A MEDICAL department of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church is being organized under the direction of Dr. J. C. Vaughan to insure thorough good health maximum efficiency on the part of foreign missionaries. This is the first time in the history of any Protestant church in America that such a department has been organized although the Presbyterian Board has for two years had an appropriation to establish a medical department without finding itself in a position actually to organize it. Dr. J. G. Vaughan, a graduate of the Northwestern Medical School, Chicago, class of 1907, and for six years a medical missionary in China, has been engaged to direct the department.

To Insure Good Risks

The church invests from $20,000 to $50,000 in each missionary for life work and the Board of Foreign Missions has deemed it advisable to have a medical department to see that men and women accepted for the foreign field are "good risks," in life insurance parlance, and to supervise their health as far as possible while in service and also on furlough home when so many of the missionaries' children run the gauntlet of the entire

list of childhood's contagious diseases, turning their parents' furlough into a nightmare.

Duties of the Department

The purposes of the medical department will consist of interesting medical students in the medical missionary work of the church and recruiting missionary workers from the church at large through a comprehensive publicity system; to work with the candidate department to obtain doctors and nurses for the foreign field; to determine upon a method of physical examination of candidates so that none may be accepted who are not physically fit and who give promise of making a return to the church for the money invested in preparing them for the field and maintaining them there; to oversee the medical efficiency of all hospitals, nurses' training schools, dispensaries, etc. maintained in the foreign field, helping to stimulate an esprit de corps among medical workers and aiding them to keep up to date in medical thought and practice and not to neglect personal culture; and to conserve the health of workers in the field and supervise their physical well-being while on furlough.

Examination Centres

The sanitarium at Attleboro, Mass., recently given to the Methodist church, will be used and the candidates sent there for medical and psychological examination covering a period of ten days or two weeks. Dr. Vaughan states that the church property in Southern California and in Florida on which it was proposed to build sanitariums under the direction of the foreign missionary board would be utilized later.

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A Missionary Imperative

How the Hospital at Puebla, Mexico, Was Founded

"YOU must go to Mexico City," was the insistent voice of the Spirit some years ago in the heart of Dr. Charles E. Conwell, a practicing physician of North Carolina. Answering the call, Dr. Conwell offered himself to the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board. The work in Mexico City, however, was under the auspices of the Northern Board, and the Southern Board could not send Dr. Conwell there. However, having some means of his own, Dr. Conwell determined to go out at his own charges, and went to Mexico City.

Obstacles in the Way

All sorts of obstacles arose in his path to discourage him the moment he landed. He knew no Spanish and was not a born linguist. But he set himself doggedly to master the language and eventually accomplished his task. Though an eminent physician and an expert surgeon, there were rigid requirements to be met before he could be licensed to practice in Mexico, and all the examinations were in Spanish. But this did not discourge the doctor. His persistence was so great and his spirit so strong that he overcame these obstacles. So impressed with his demeanor were his medical colleagues in Mexico City that they cut a good deal of red tape in order to facilitate his progress. Finally he won his right to practice and began his work in earnest as a medical missionary. Three times his native state asked him to return to its health department, but to all such flattering and remunerative offers Dr. Conwell consistently turned a deaf ear. He had set his heart on working in Mexico City and nothing would tempt him to leave it.

Faithful to Ideals

He soon made an enviable reputation for himself as a surgeon. Being called to a distant mining camp owned by

LATIN AMERICAN HOSPITAL, PUEBLA, MEXICO

Americans, his skill so impressed the management that he was offered a salary of $6,000 (Mexican) if he would become resident surgeon. "You can run your Sunday-school, too, doctor, if you will stay with us," said the management. But recognizing that religious difficulties would seriously interfere with his work, Dr. Conwell turned this flattering offer down and returned to his practice in Mexico City. By this time he was making a good income but there had been a time previously when he was in great straits, having used up his entire patrimony while endeavoring to maintain himself during his early residence in Mexico City.

Reward of Faith

Medical service rendered to a Mr. Jenkins, a prosperous American, brought him the opportunity of his life—the acquisition of a most desirable building for a hospital in Puebla, the second largest city in Mexico, about 60 miles from the capital. Mr. Jenkins having acquired a splendid building, worth at least $40,000, offered it to Dr. Conwell at cost, $5,000. Trusting that his friends in New York would ratify his decision, he closed with Mr. Jenkins' offer and immediately left for New York to secure the money. While waiting for a steamer at Vera Cruz, another American friend offered him $15,000 for the property, but Dr. Conwell replied, "I have bought this property for a mission hospital and cannot dispose of it for any other purpose." Dr. Conwell had communicated with the late Dr. Moorehouse, then at the head of the mission board in New York, telling him of the unusual opportunity. Dr. Moorehouse, with his usual foresight, grasped the significance of Dr. Conwell's message and within twenty-four hours of Dr. Conwell's arrival in New York, had secured the necessary money and the approval of the board.

The hospital was opened for use on March 15, 1918. It is incorporated and has a board of trustees consisting of several Americans, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Mexican lawyer and a business man. It contains fifty beds. Dr. Conwell sees from forty to seventy patients daily, besides making many visits to homes. Six native Christian young women are in training as nurses.

DR. CHARLES E. CONWELL

A young American doctor, an honor graduate of Columbia University, has just left New York to become Dr. Conwell's assistant.

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Dr. Reisner has excavated the tombs of the kings of Ethiopia where they rest together as the old French monarchs at St. Denis,—twenty-five black kings and twenty-three queens. The site is Gebel Barkel, where Napata, the ancient Ethiopic capital, once stood. Among the treasures mentioned in the Boston *Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin* is a magnificent life-sized statue of Tirhaqua,—The Tirhakah of Isaiah xxxvii, 9 and 2; Kings xix 9. This statue is inscribed and its identity is therefore unquestionable. So the historicity of one more Biblical name is fixed.

"It Changed Me"

From Dr. Clarence D. Ussher's "An American Physician in Turkey"

WE tried to make it a point to give everyone who entered the hospital an opportunity to know the principles of Christianity. Sometimes patients would come in who suspected that this was our aim and determined not to give us a chance. We had, of course, morning and evening devotions in the wards—a hymn, Scripture reading and prayer. Some of the objectors would stop their ears so as not to hear the Scripture or the hymn, but after a few days they would notice how interested their companions were and curiosity would get the better of them. They would listen a little at first, then hearing nothing against their religion would cease to stop their ears. Soon they would try to join in the singing, and would perhaps ask for a hymn which had been sung before or begin to discuss what had been read. There were times when we had reason to believe that every patient in the hospital had definitely accepted Christ as his Saviour and Lord.

No operation was begun without prayer. Many a patient coming into the operating room terror-stricken at the thought of the ordeal before him has been quieted and profoundly impressed by this prayer and has said to me afterward, "It changed me."

Mohammedans especially were profoundly interested in the Bible. We would allow them to compare it with a Turkish translation of the Koran, and the comparison was always, in their minds, much to the advantage of the Bible.

One Turkish officer convalescing from typhus wrote on the fly-leaf of the large Turkish Bible belonging to the ward that he had read this book, had been greatly helped by it, hereby recommended it to the careful reading of any other Moslems who might come to the hospital, and prayed Allah that they might while there be helped as much physically and spiritually as he had been. He signed this with his full name and rank and regiment. On departing he purchased and took with him two copies of the Testament. From that day nearly every Turkish officer who spent a week or more in our hospital signed on that page his testimony confirming what Akhmet Bey had said.

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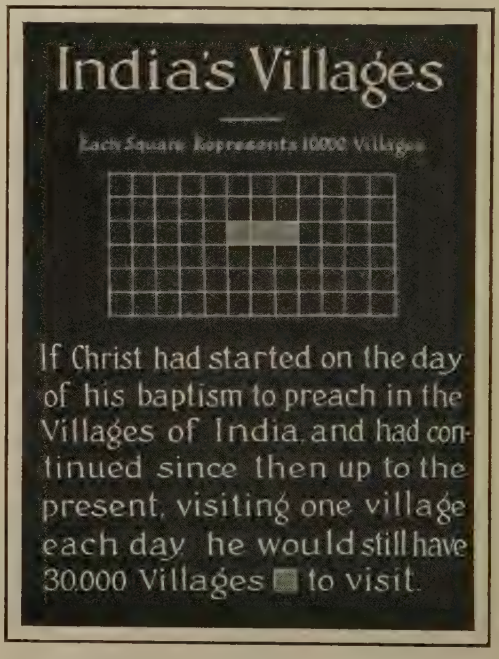
India's Villages
Each Square Represents 10000 Villages
If Christ had started on the day of his baptism to preach in the Villages of India and had continued since then up to the present, visiting one village each day he would still have 30,000 Villages to visit.

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Dr. L. E. Smith, of Benita, Africa, says: "I am now past twenty months without a rest or even a day off. Ask any doctor at home what he would think of keeping 20 to 40 patients on hand for 20 months, and during that time treating 20,723 patients, doing 371 operations (154 majors), and be on duty day and night with no trained help, not even a nurse, not one hour free from responsibility. Yet the conditions here put the work on me. And then they tell me I must study language besides teaching school, and be the diplomat for the station—do you wonder that I cut people up in my sleep?"

China's Open Door

By G. Sherwood Eddy

WE have just spent a crowded hour in mid-China. We spent one day at the Baptist Mission College, Shanghai, with interviews every moment between meetings. On Sunday, January 9, twenty-one of the students, chiefly from Confucian and non-Christian homes were baptized and entered the church. Others will be admitted soon. At the time of our last visit the interpreter was the leading non-Christian student opposed to Christianity. He made his decision during the former meetings and is now working as a Christian teacher to win and train his students for Christian leadership in China.

In Ancient Nanking

After holding meetings in the various colleges, I spent the last day ashore in the old city of Nanking, the former capital of China. As you stand on the ancient drum-tower, built before Columbus discovered America, you look out upon the great wall which circles the city for twenty miles. We addressed a meeting of the Chinese Christians of Nanking, who are now coming together in a federation of all the churches, with one name, "The Christian Church," and one central executive committee in control that shall do away with denominational names, competition, and overlapping. Churches and workers will be placed where they are needed, and the Christian Church will present a united front here in the heart of the heathen world. The Chinese Christians have little enthusiasm or sympathy for our denominational differences. Is not this the first city in the world to thus unite all the churches? It will be followed by other cities in China and Asia, and will in time help us to end our denominational divisions at home .

The Great Sacrifice

I had come to Nanking chiefly for three important interviews. The first was Mr. Wen, a Chinese official and advisor to the governor on foreign affairs. Eight years ago he came to Shanghai as a Confucian official to meet Dr. Mott and myself, to request a Y. M. C. A. building for his city. Four years later when I visited his city at a banquet given by the governor, after an address on "Christianity, China's Only Hope", this man made an immediate decision and entered the Christian life. He was baptized the following Sunday, and stated his position boldly before a crowded theatre full of students. This week I asked him if at great sacrifice he would give up official life, forego his large salary, his chance of promotion and a possible governorship, to enter Christian work as a Y. M. C. A. secretary. With splendid courage he accepted the call and we waited upon the governor to secure his release. After an hour's interview on the present crisis in China and the need of developing the moral character of China's young men for her future leadership, the governor consented to release him.

Another Convert

The second interview was with another Chinese official, Mr. Wang, the assistant commissioner of police. On our last visit this man was sitting in the front seat at the opening meeting with fifty other Confucian officials. At the last meeting he left the officials to come to the platform as the Christian chairman of the meeting, boldly announcing to the audience of a thousand non-Christians that he had accepted Christianity as the only hope of saving China. He also is now considering resigning his post to enter Christian work.

The Present Crisis

The third interview was with the delegates, who had come from North and South China in an effort to make peace and end the Chinese revolution before the European Peace Conference. I told the delegates that I believed there were

four possible alternatives in the present crisis, and they agreed with me. (1) China has now one last chance of making peace and herself saving the situation from within. This can be done only by immediate reconciliation between the North and the South, by ending the wide-spread graft and corruption now prevailing among the officials, and by doing away with the dangerous power of the half dozen military governors, who with their provincial armies threaten the civil government and control financial affairs.

(2) If China cannot speedily put her house in order politically, and conditions continue to grow worse, she must drift into bankruptcy, division, and the temporary or partial loss of her independence. Bandits are increasing. Civil strife is growing. She is gradually losing control of her economic resources and political autonomy.

(3) If China does not end her dissentions another power, which has already taken possession of a large portion of her coal and mineral wealth, railway and commercial concessions, and some of her territory, may endeavor to control China politically and economically. This is what China most fears.

(4) If China cannot control her own situation, if she becomes bankrupt, and pressure is brought to bear for her exploitation from without, a group of powers may take over the finances and some regulation of the government of China under an international control or receivership, for a period of years.

The Crucial Hour

Many Chinese leaders are themselves suggesting such control. But it should never be permitted except as a last resort. Should this occur there would be a widespread awakening of patriotism, the growth of education and democracy, and we would then have time to train a sufficient number of Christian moral leaders to enable China to resume her independence and autonomy. Her chief danger is selfish division and bribery within, and a selfish exploitation from without.

Now is the time to help China in her hour of crisis and need. This great nation, numbering one quarter of the human race, that has witnessed the fall of all the other ancient world powers, that has outlived twenty-four dynasties throughout forty centuries of civilization, is yet to have a great future. Her people are among the most industrious, intelligent and honest in the world, but her officials are betraying them.

A Second Confucius

In the recent war work drive, China raised more than a million dollars gold with great enthusiasm. Students eagerly contributed to the fund and marched in thousands in enthusiastic parades in the capital cities. President Wilson is hailed today throughout the Chinese press as "a second Confucius." And China now looks to America as her best friend.

Even now the Chinese government is arranging to burn publicly in Shanghai 1200 chests of opium worth more than $10,000 a chest, requesting the Y. M. C. A., the Chamber of Commerce, and two other bodies to supervise its destruction.

Arrangements were made for us to meet the president, the cabinet, and the parliament in Peking. The delay of our steamer prevented our meeting these engagements. The governors, provincial parliaments, officials, and students of China are open today as never before. I am now on my way for a brief visit to Southern China and then on to India and the Near East. But I leave China torn with a desire to remain in the heart of the greatest opportunity before Christianity in the non-Christian world today.

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China has a new Bible concordance in three volumes, the work of Rev. H. G. C. Hallock. It is modeled on Cruden's English work and has 400,000 direct and cross references and uses 5,000,000 Chinese characters.

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Chinese National Anthem

O China, towering from earth to heaven,
Spreading beyond the eight horizons,
Thou Flowery Land born of the peaks,
With mighty rivers and endless ranges.
I see thee free at last and a new era
Dawn on thy peoples for a thousand years!

—*The Association Monthly.*

"Make No Mistake"

A Korean Patient's Prayerful Precautions

IN Korea, medical work and evangelistic work are perhaps more closely linked than in any other foreign country. Many a convert is made in the hospital ward, and remains a loyal Christian when he returns to his home. Dr. Anderson tells a story of a rich old Korean gentleman who, after long resistance, agreed to submit to a necessary operation. He was not a Christian himself, but the courage, skill and devotion of the Christian doctors and nurses who brought him successfully through the ordeal impressed him. As he lay bandaged and helpless, feeling still a bit shaky about the outcome of this remarkable undertaking, he cast about for some means of reassuring himself and keeping up his courage.

"Doctor," he muttered when the surgeon came around to inspect his work, "are you praying for me?"

"Yes," said the doctor.

"But how can you pray for me? You do not know my name."

"Oh, yes, I do," and the doctor recited all the quaint syllables without a slip.

A smile of pleased surprise wrinkled the yellow face, only to be followed by a dubious look. "You'd better make sure of this," said the old gentleman; and with slow and careful enunciation he told the doctor the name and number of the street where he lived and the fact that he was seventy-four years old. "You'd better put that in your prayers," he said. "I don't want any mistakes made."—[From the N. Y. Christian Advocate.]

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Facts: Hard and Cold

HERE are a few hard and cold facts, that make rather uneasy reading for complacent home folks with doctors and nurses at call in every emergency: In America there is one physician to approximately every 650 inhabitants. In the non-Christian world there is frequently only one foreign physician to every million inhabitants.

One To A Million

One hundred million people in India are beyond the reach of even the simplest medical aid. Can you conceive a population, as large as that of the United States, having absolutely no recourse to medical assistance? Ninety per cent of the inhabitants in non-Christian lands know nothing of adequate cures for their diseases.

A Dollar A Year

Sixty Baptist medical missionaries in 26 hospitals and 46 dispensaries, assisted by 152 native nurses and workers, treated 100,000 patients last year at a total expense of approximately $100,000.

Dollars or Death?

For a thousand dollars, the salary of a medical missionary, you can save a thousand lives each year. For a thousand dollars you can build a dispensary, an operating room; and for from five to twenty thousand dollars a hospital that will minister to countless sufferers for years to come. One hundred dollars will support a native nurse, and fifty dollars will maintain a hospital bed for one year.

This is an investment in humanity that every one can make.

A Chinese Church Hospital

Wuchang Now Has One of the Finest in Country

THE Church General Hospital at Wuchang, in the Episcopal diocese of Hankow, was formally opened December 14 last, at 2 p. m., in the presence of a large gathering of invited guests, Chinese and foreigners. The exercises were held in the space between the hospital and the doctor's house on the most beautiful day of our late autumn. Speeches were made by the acting governor, the American consul, Bishop Roots, Dr. Yen, Rev. Arthur M. Sherman raised for the plant, and the committee in America is still at work on this problem. One of the most important memorials is the two large operating rooms which were the gift of Miss Olden of Princeton, N. J., as a memorial to Mrs. Smith, aunt of Mr. Ludlow and Mrs. Howe. Doctors and nurses report that a decided raising of the tone of the hospital work has followed the move to the new and sanitary buildings now formally dedicated to their high service.

THE NEW CHURCH GENERAL HOSPITAL, WUCHANG, CHINA

of the board of managers, and by Mr. Hsu, president of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce, who spoke feelingly as one who had benefited in his own family from the hospital's ministrations.

Boone School band played and scrolls were presented by Dr. Wu of the Iron Works on behalf of Dr. L. N. Chang. Tea was served in one of the large open-air wards at the top of the building. Every one present was full of gratitude to those in America who have made possible this beautiful and convenient building, which, when completed, will be one of the very best hospital buildings in China.

Owing to the tremendous loss by exchange, some $35,000 remains to be

General Leonard Wood Says:

THE remarkable showing for cleanliness and health and quick results is due to the dry environment of our camp. At least 75 to 80 per cent. of the immorality and disease is directly traceable to drinking alcoholic liquors. The men we sent made a splendid fighting record and French officers have reported three of our divisions the best trained men any nation ever sent to the front. You gave me a dry country in which to train them. These men were taught never to take the uniform where they would not take the women of their families. That was the ideal put into the heart and soul of every man here.

Divisions—Happy and Unhappy

By the Right Rev. John W. Diggle

Bishop of Carlisle, England

IT is customary to count schism as sin. But are not schisms sometimes sources of salvation? But for the Reformation which is sometimes called a schism what would have become of the religious life and health of Christendom during the last three hundred years?

Who can tell what would have become of the Anglican Church but for the Nonconformist diversities of Presbyterianism, Congregationalism, Methodism and the like which have surrounded it and infused something of their freedom and vigor and personal devotion into it?

No more terrible warning of the perils of ecclesiastical uniformities and institutional formalities could have been given the world than the impotence of the Russian Church to resist the first stroke of anarchic revolt—a revolt which might probably never have happened if through the wholesome leavening of enthusiastic diversities, the Church of Russia had been the vivifier and illuminator of the people.

Our unhappy divisions are wholly different from legitimate varieties of opinion upon questions of doctrine and discipline such as are natural and inevitable to freedom of thought. These varieties are quite consistent with the law of love. But factious divisions are contrary to that law and consequently oppugnant to the Christ. No League of Churches which is not a league founded on love can ever be a truly Christian league.

We are ceasing to worship the exclusive divinity of either secular thrones or ecclesiastical chairs and are learning to measure the value of a chair by the worth of its occupant and not the worth of the occupant by the age, however venerable, of his chair. The only true and sure test of men and institutions is that of Christ, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Judged by this test who, not a papalist, will hazard the opinion that in the present crisis of the world, when the liberties and fellowships of mankind are at stake, the utterances of the lay President of the United States of America have not been more Christlike and apostolic than those of the ecclesiastical president of the Papal Church? No form of transmission can make any man a successor of the apostles unless his temper and teaching be apostolic also.

[The Bishop practices as he preaches.]

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Korean Leprosarium

CHOSEN MISSION has at last realized its long-cherished plan for a leprosarium, and a few miles from Taiku there is a group of three buildings, one for men, one for women and one containing assembly room and drug and store rooms. The wards are long, low, tiled-roof structures made up of a series of little rooms each with fireplace where food is cooked and by means of which the floor is heated Korean style. Four or five patients live in each room, cooking their own food and doing all their own work. In all 100 patients are being cared for. The stories which these poor outcasts tell are pitiful beyond description, and the contrast between the life of their new home, where they learn to know their Saviour, and the awful misery from which they have been rescued is almost beyond description.

Not Lazy But Ill

By Dr. W. H. Beach, Nan, Siam

WHEN we arrived in Siam four years ago we were impressed by the lassitude and general unhealthy appearance of the average native. The cause for this unhealthy condition was supposed to be malaria, but that did not seem possible, so we decided to unearth the cause if possible.

About the same time came a letter from the Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, asking if the people here were infected with hookworm. We wrote back that we would investigate. The first man we suspected was a Burmese who said he had not been well and had not felt like work for over ten years. He was given the hookworm treatment and immediately experienced relief. In less than six weeks he had gained over 20 pounds; was free from fever, and felt like work. Since this first man was treated it has become a rule of the hospital that no matter what the complaint of the patient may be, immediately on his admission to the hospital he is treated for hook-worm.

Last year His Serene Highness, Prince Bovaradej, viceroy from Chinegmai, visited the hospital and showed great interest in the work. Anxious to find out whether the soldiers in the army were affected he authorized the doctor in charge of the hospital to treat one hundred soldiers as an experiment. They came to the hospital and a series of tests followed with the result that 100 per cent were found to be affected. The head officer at the barracks informs us that the men have improved, mentally and physically, since taking the treatment.

Since we started the crusade nearly 400 cases have been treated and the percentage of infection is over 97. We have charts and lantern slides for the purpose of teaching the people something about the dangers of this infection and how to avoid it. The government is showing great interest and will no doubt do all it can to help eradicate the disease.

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The Vindication of Christ

From an Editorial in the New York *Nation*

OUR great adventure of the past year, its outcome, our motives and methods and expectations must finally, beyond even the verdict of history which is the last hope of the statesman-politician, be submitted to the verdict of Jesus, and meet the measure of His Gospel.

This certainly has neither less nor more theological bearing than the certainty that fundamental problems in physics must finally be submitted to the authority of Newton. The collective experience of the race has shown that the physical order of the universe is as Newton said it was. His guidance is trustworthy. Those who accept it go right, and those who refuse it go wrong, and sooner or later come to grief. Collective experience has shown, too, that the moral order of the universe is as Jesus said, and that the way to keep safely and successfully in with it is the way He indicated.

Observers report from all over the world the curious quickening of the Messianic expectation. In Russia, in the Central Empires, in Britain, in Italy and the Danubian States they hear the whisper, "Christ is coming."

[But the road leads to Calvary!]

The War Upon Opium

China Is In Earnest On This Matter

THE four provinces in which it was proposed to recommence the sale of opium—Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Hupeh—have determined upon the following measures:

1. If the opium dealer be a shopkeeper all the banks and money shops shall refuse to have anything to do with him in money matters so that he will have to close his shop for lack of funds and banking facilities.

2. If an employee of a shop deals in opium the shopkeeper shall dismiss the man. His name shall be published in the newspapers so that he will not be able to find employment elsewhere.

3. If a wealthy man be discovered dealing in opium his name shall be given to the elder of his family with the request that he be cast out from the family (one of the greatest of disgraces) and he shall, without mercy, be opposed by all as an alien.

4. Landlords shall not rent their houses to opium dealers. If they do they will be dealt with as if they were opium dealers themselves.

5. If damage is done to opium dealers and their properties the Chambers of Commerce shall refuse to grant compensation.

Prohibition is the only way.

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The Brewers' Big Horses

Shall They Ride Roughshod Over China?

NOT long since, Mr. Rudolph Samet, president of the California State Brewers' Association, said: "We are looking to China as the best place to locate. I am going to China in a few days to arrange for the construction of a two-million-dollar plant for one brewery. Other brewers are making similar arrangements."

In reply to this the Peking *Leader* says in an editorial:

"We admire the self-complacent confidence of these brewers, but why on earth must they come to China? We have had enough of the Indian opium; we are still wallowing in the dust of the foreign cigarettes; and now we are promised a veritable deluge of intoxicants.

"China welcomes all forms of profitable but healthy trade and manufactures, but we certainly have no desire to drive out the opium fiend and then usher in the drunken sot. What do the brewers think China is? A happy hunting ground for all money-makers and health-destroyers? Apparently they think the Chinese are too sober, despite their own production of wines and spirits, and so must educate them to the delights of Western Bacchanalianism. Why don't Westerners come to teach us better manners than indulging in opium, cigarettes, intoxicants, etc.? Western civilization must be poor indeed if it has nothing better to teach us than these unedifying habits!

"In view of the fact that Article II of the 1880 commercial treaty between the United States and this country commits both countries to prevent the importation of opium by each others nationals into each others territories, we hope the United States Government will put an immediate ban on such pernicious activities in this country."

The world must be made dry!

Hospital Opportunities

The Approach to the Soul Through the Body

A MEDICAL missionary in China writes:

Often sick souls are very ready for the Gospel news because this life offers no hope or relief, and their only chance is to hope for the life beyond. One day, a man who six days before had had his foot kicked by a cow, was brought many miles on a stretcher. I felt impressed to tell him about salvation, but hesitated, and in a few minutes he had slipped away to where no voice could warn or tell him of eternal life in Christ.

A new patient was received shortly after, who was to be operated upon the next day. As I sat by her side, she told me she knew nothing of Christ, had never known there was any way to get rid of her sins. She listened eagerly, and she grasped my hands tightly as she said: "I'll just put my body and soul in Jesus' hand. I can trust Him with all I have." In twelve hours she too had gone, to know with Paul, "Him whom she had believed, and who was able to keep that which she had committed unto Him against that day."

Some of the hospital patients have become very much interested in Christianity; some are earnest enquirers; one Chinese lady, the wife of an official, who had been coming to the dispensary went back home to teach her servants. Then they wanted to know more and urged her to bring them to the meetings. This lady continued teaching the servants all she could find out about the Gospel.

This is the true missionary spirit.

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A New Treatment for Lepers

THE new injection treatment for leprosy in India, introduced by Sir Leonard Rogers and Dr. C. Davies, is producing apparently most satisfactory results. The treatment consists of an injection into the veins, twice weekly. The superficial disfigurements, due to the disease, disappear after treatment, sensibility returns to the affected parts and, at least, relief from pain and discomfort accompanies the treatment. The disease is also being treated by simple hypodermic injections and this process admits of more general applicability. The results of these new treatments are being carefully watched in India and a new day seems about to dawn for India's most desperately afflicted people. Superstition, the inveterate foe of the medical missionary, is being routed as these new methods continue to bring results.

CHINA'S MILLIONS

The white cross represents China's Christians, about 650,000.

Sanitation and Salvation

Go Hand in Hand in West Africa

BELIEF in witchcraft is gradually being abolished by the advance of Christian medical missions, according to the report of Dr. W. S. Lehman, of the Presbyterian Mission at Lolodorf, West Africa. After years of effort the white man is convincing the native how superior his treatment is to fetichism. Astonishing cures made by the American missionaries after the native charms have failed, have become one of the most convincing proofs of the practical aid of Christianity when combined with civilized knowledge.

Dr. Lehman tells of the great scarcity of doctors for such a vast population, and relates how the medical missionaries are besieged everywhere they go to cure the sick. One of the most encouraging results of their work is the cutting down of the death-rate among the children. The country is full of malaria. Practically every child is a victim. For this disease the medical missionaries have a certain cure and its infallibility opens the way toward winning the parents to Christianity.

Gradually the mothers and then the fathers are being educated to the merits of modern medicine and to the higher life exemplified in Christianity. During the past year large numbers of natives have been baptized into the church, to which the medical dispensary and the hospital have been such practical adjuncts. Sanitation and salvation have gone hand in hand and even incurables have often been benefited.

Dr. Lehman says that the work of the medical missionary is arduous and unremitting, but that his joys consist in the overthrow of superstition, and the bringing of comfort and health to a benighted people who are losing their dread of the surgeon's knife and learning to trust implicitly the white Christian.

Medical missions are worth all they cost.

+ + +

"Into the Woods My Master Went"

By Sidney Lanier

INTO the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to Him,
The thorn-tree had a mind to him,
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with love and shame.
When death and shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last:
'Twas on a tree they slew Him—last
When out of the woods He came.

The Ideal Layman

The Late James Black of Waterloo, Iowa

MR. JAMES BLACK, a member of the National Executive, the Central Division and the Iowa committees, first came in contact with the Laymen's Missionary Movement at one of the early conventions in Des Moines in 1908. It was there that he got the vision and formed the purpose of personally supporting a missionary on the foreign field and from that time forward he has had his personal representative in Siam, as well as a deep and substantial interest in the work of missions in other fields.

In 1912 a convention was held in Waterloo, of which he was chairman. During that convention he was so impressed with the need of carrying the message of the Movement to the smallest community in his own state that he, with the co-operation of ten of his fellow townsmen made possible the organization of the state work, which has been doing effective work from that time until now.

When a second convention was held in Des Moines in 1916, he urged that the work of the state be greatly enlarged and to that end recommended the transfer of the state headquarters from Waterloo to Des Moines. Accordingly in June, 1917, he accepted the vice-chairmanship of the state committee, of which Mr. John P. Wallace was made chairman. This situation, however, did not change his attitude or interest in the work. Mr. Black was the largest contributor in both time and money until the time of his death.

Soon after America entered the war one or two members of the Iowa committee raised the question as to whether or not the Movement should suspend its activities until after the war was over, but on that occasion Mr. Black insisted that the work must be pressed more aggressively than ever before and supported his contention, which won all of the members of the committee over to his point of view, by offering to greatly enlarge his financial gifts if that should be necessary. It was not necessary.

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A New Era in Church Finance

By George S. Fulcher

Pastor, Presbyterian Church, Fort Scott, Kansas

I HAVE been asked to give an explanation of the volunteer plan for the pledging of the budget of the church.

For some time it has been my desire to get away from the necessity of sending committees to homes or individuals for the subscriptions necessary for the work of the local church. The idea of having the church members come to the church voluntarily on some appointed day and there making their subscriptions, was suggested by the success of this plan in the city drive for the United War Work Campaign, our city having far exceeded its quota without having sent out any committees for the drive.

Getting Under Way

In setting up the plan in the local church, I first called together my entire

official board and received the hearty endorsement of the plan though I am sure some were a little skeptical as to the possibility of the success. We set as the day for the volunteer pledge, the Friday following the annual meeting of the church. It was some six weeks after the official meeting, giving us time for the careful campaign of publicity. We also arranged for a service of praise to be held on the evening of the day of the drive. Four weeks before the volunteer day a letter was sent to each member of the church, reviewing the work of the church for the year past and explaining its need for the new year, and each week following either a letter, postcard or bulletin was sent to every member of the church. Our annual meeting was to be held on Wednesday night and on the Sabbath preceding this meeting the men of the church made a social visitation of our membership, presenting the New Era plan and leaving in each home a greeting from the minister and urging the attendance of the members at the annual meeting and on the volunteer day.

Big Budget Oversubscribed

At the annual meeting the trustees of the church recommended a current expense budget twenty-five per cent larger then the budget of the church had ever z been before. This was voted unanimously by the congregation. On Friday morning at eleven o'clock a group of the busiest and most influential men of the church began their work of receiving the subscriptions, four or five men working for a couple of hours and then being relieved by others. During the day one hundred and sixty-six families came to the church making their volunteer subscriptions and at half past six o'clock the church found it had sixty-six new subscribers and that the increased budget had been more than subscribed. On account of the bad roads the country members were unable to come, but some telephoned their subscriptions and with them the budget was oversubscribed something less than a thousand dollars. Our subscriptions ranged from four dollars a week down to one cent a week. It is needless to say that there was a real sense of victory in the praise meeting that Friday night. The advantages in this plan are that the pledges are really made voluntarily. All who take the trouble to come to the church are in the proper frame of mind to subscribe. There is no possibility of rubbing a man the wrong way as there is often when a committee comes to his office or store. And again time is available for a careful explanation of the work and need of the church by the men best informed, and in addition to that the church members and officers are bound closer together through the meeting together during the hours of subscription.

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A Splendid Showing

BEFORE April, 1917, the First Baptist Church, Colored, of Norfolk, Va., was raising for all purposes less than $6,000 a year, by means of two or three rallies a year and some tiresome begging each Sunday. But in the Spring of 1917 Adolphus Lewis, secretary for work among Colored men, went to Norfolk and held a Laymen's Missionary Movement Convention.

Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of the old First Church, led his church into making the sweeping changes necessary to the success of the Duplex envelope system with the every member canvass. A budget was adopted calling for $9,000—$6,000 for the church and $3,000 for missions and benevolences. A total of $9,300 was raised during the year, or considerably more than $3,000 over what was previously being raised under the old system.

This year the church adopted a budget calling for $15,000—$10,000 for the church and $5,000 for missions and benevolences. Anticipating a deficit by the end of the church year, a $3,000 free will offering was asked for about the first of January. In less than four weeks a little over $4,000 was raised.

As more than $200 a Sunday is being given each week, it is now practically certain that by June 30 this church, which before the coming of the Laymen's Missionary Movement Convention was raising with great difficulty less than $6,000 per year, will have raised with ease more than $15,000.

A free luncheon is served each Sunday evening to men in uniform who plan to attend the evening service, and a cozy reading and recreation room, with many

good books, magazines and papers is kept open daily.

Upwards of fifty officers and members of this church take Men and Missions.

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At Rochester, N. Y.

THE every-member canvass of the Lake Avenue Church, Rochester, N. Y., this year was a decided success. Although the church is carrying a heavy load of $25,000 to $30,000, which it is paying to the building fund, it has in the past raised about $27,000 for current expenses and benevolence. As the result of the campaign this year it has added another $10,000 to its benevolence and current expenses. Instruction was furnished on proportionate giving, emphasizing the tithing as a minimum standard as a principle and the need of every person in the church having some fair and worthy share in its enterprise. A tithing club was formed.

The general effect of the canvass was exceedingly beneficial all through the life of the church. It was one of the best canvasses the church has had in five years, and the results were gratifying. The church recently adopted another home missionary, Rev. E. R. Brown, who is at present working among the Mexicans in the southwestern part of the United States. They are planning now to assume the support of another foreign missionary in addition to the four they already have. The Lake Avenue Church will meet all its apportionment this year, and is planning to make a decided increase in the year to come.

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Good Meetings in March

EVERY possible adverse condition faced the Jersey City Convention, held Sunday, March 16-18, in the Bergen Reformed Church: bad weather, the absence of the executive secretary on jury duty and a street car strike that covered the north end of the State. But the attendance for Jersey City was good and the program of unusual excellence.

Dr. Zwemer and Dr. Poteat each spoke five times on the program. Dr. Eubank, of China; Mrs. E. C. Cronk, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. George Innes, of Philadelphia; Dr. Wm. Edgar Geil, F.R.G.S.,of Doylestown, Pa., and Dr. Edward A. Steiner, formerly of Grinnell College, Iowa, each spoke once. Mr. H. F. Laflamme had charge of the conference sessions.

About fifty dollars worth of books were sold and a number of subscriptions to *Men and Missions* taken. On Sunday eleven speakers addressed about eighteen different meetings in the churches of the city. The Lutheran and Reformed denominational conferences were particularly good on Monday evening, which was fully given up to seven such.

The Centenary canvass of the Methodist church is now on, and the New Era canvass of the Presbyterians. One of the leading denominations will double its missionary contributions; one of the churches has decided to support a foreign missionary of its own.

About ten of the leading churches in the vicinity of the West End Collegiate Church, New York City, united in a mass-meeting at that church on Wednesday evening the 19th, presided over by Dr. Henry E. Cobb, to hear the great messages of Drs. Zwemer and Poteat. A similar meeting was held in the First Reformed Church, Flatbush, N. Y., on the night of the 20th, presided over by Dr. Frederick J. Berg.

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Wanted!

THERE are urgent calls for the following medical missionaries from every quarter of the world. Every board needs some. Classified, they are as follows:

146 doctors	3 specialists eye, ear, throat, nose
97 men	1 bacteriologist and pathologist
49 women	3 dentists
143 nurses	2 teachers of physical science
2 interns	
2 laboratory technicians	

Information about the fields, etc., can be obtained by reference to the January number of the Student Volnteer Movement Bulletin, published at 25 Madison avenue, New York.

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Greater New York has seven times as many physicians as the entire non-Christian world.

Missiongrams

Rev. E. W. Kelly, D.D., has been awarded a gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal by the British Government in recognition of his distinguished services as President of the Rangoon Baptist College.

Out of ninety-one Chinese students chosen by examination and sent to the United States last autumn for education, forty-one were Christians. About one hundred Chinese and fifty Japanese are now in American colleges.

The First Baptist Student to be graduated from the West China Union University in Chengtu will attend Rochester Theological Seminary in America in further preparation for service among his people.

In the Belgian Congo the native Christians are just completing the building of a new brick church at Sona Bata. The iron for the roof came from Chicago, the lumber was cut in the forests by the natives, and the bricks were made in their own brick yard. The building has seven doors, nine double windows and will seat five hundred people.

Mr. Chao, president of Pei Yang university, Tientsin, North China, has been baptized into the Christian church. He is a Cornell graduate who presides over a government school of high grade, with eleven Americans on its faculty. Mr. Chao is a man of great force and his influence is outstanding among his own people.

Mrs. Charles Anderson, daughter of Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College, Constantinople, died there early in January, aged 71.

A Granddaughter of Yuan Shih K'ai, first president of China, is in the kindergarten class of the Union Women's College, Peking.

In an Evangelistic Campaign at Jalesar, a town of 14,000 inhabitants, in India, the attendance was over a thousand a day. This was most encouraging, since it was the first attempt of the kind in the place, and most of the people were illiterate.

Premier Venizelos of Greece, who carried Greece into alliance with the Entente, was so deeply impressed with the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the war that he has volunteered to secure the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building in Athens if the Red Triangle will furnish secretaries and carry on a work there.

At Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Colorado, there has been established a Chair of Rural Leadership. This is a pioneer movement and it is hoped that such chairs will be established in other theological schools.

Merriman Baptist Church, of Ranger, Texas, struck oil on its acre-site. Offered princely figures for its probable output, the church people, voted to give the whole sum (estimated at $200,000 yearly) to the various causes of their denomination.

President Gates, of Robert College, Constantinople, writes "When the mails are open, send me a newspaper, if you love me. We have worn out our clothes, our shoes, and our teeth, but we have not worn out our love of our country. I am proud of the fact that she seeks no room for herself. God bless her!

"We have about five hundred students in our college, and our work goes right on. Our engineering college has won a splendid place here, and there is a great future for it."

The Oriental Missionary Society has in four years visited ten million Japanese homes, leaving a Bible portion and other literature at each. The distributing band numbered about one hundred.

The Cape to Cairo Railway has, even in war time, crept forward two hundred miles to Bukawa, a point 450 miles north of the boundary of North Rhodesia on the Lualaba or Upper Congo. One can now travel comfortably by rail for 2,570 miles in South Africa, from Cape Town northwards.

A mass movement is well under way in Nigeria which promises to equal those of India, Uganda and Korea.

A Medical College in Khartum as a Sudan Memorial to Lord Kitchener, is planned and has received hearty endorsement among the natives of the Sudan. From the published lists of subscriptions it appears that about $45,000 has already been collected in the Sudan, the greater part of which was subscribed by the natives.

A Hindu Gentleman of Nellore, India, himself not a Christian, Mr. Lakshamanarsa Reddy, has bequeathed to the American Baptist Mission Hospital for Women and Children, four acres of land and 6,000 *rupees* for building a rest house thereon; also an income of 100 *rupees* a year for the purchase of blankets for the Hospital.

Dr. Cantine writes: The opportunity of decades confronts us at Dubai, on the Oman coast, where government representatives can hardly land, and no other Europeans are allowed to set foot; but where we are being urged, and almost begged, to come and establish medical missionary work. Such a work would reach whole districts with the Gospel, and is indeed the key-position for the evangelization of what is spiritually the most accessible and promising community of all Arabia.

A phonetic system of writing the Chinese language is reported to have been invented by Chinese and approved by China's Ministry of Education that will revolutionize educational methods in that country, says *Oriental News and Comment*. The new system consists of only thirty-nine symbols and can be learned in three or four weeks.

The British Wesleyans raised $883,630 for foreign missions in 1917. Their converts on the mission fields raised $1,279,740.

Among the latest by-products of missionary usefulness is the devising of a Malayan typewriter by one of the prodigiously busy missionaries, Dr. Shellabear, of Singapore, now in the United States. The machine will write the Malay-Arabic character, and is the only one of its kind. The first of the machines to be manufactured in quantity production will enter the service of the Sultan of Pahang.

A mass movement is under way in Nigeria, which promises to equal those of India, Uganda and Korea. The number of persons under instruction for church membership in the C. M. S. Niger Mission has increased since 1896 from 583 to 20,668; in the Qua Iboe Mission in the same period, from 60 to 9,200, while the Yoruba, the Wesleyan, the Free Church of Scotland Mission and the Niger Delta Pastorate report similarly encouraging gains. Smaller societies bring the number of those baptized and under systematic instruction up to 135,748 and of contributions on the field to more than $200,000.

A University of Cairo, Egypt, is projected by the foreign mission boards of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Churches.

Interest in foreign missions is on the increase all over the world and the giving of the Church for this cause has increased in spite of or perhaps because of the war. The Wesleyan Methodist Church of England again reports a record collection for last year of £203,003, an increase of £15,000.

The bishops of the Protestant Episcopal churches of the United States have issued to all their clergy a communication in which they say: "The government has weighed the liquor traffic in the balance of war-time efficiency and finds it wanting. It must be put away. But who of those who follow Christ and believe in the upward march of men and nations through Him can be content ever to see this evil, once purged away by the stresses and idealisms of war, return to plague the land and fatten on human ills? It is unthinkable. The door by which this national evil is shut out should be securely and for ever barred."

General Pershing, according to the *American Missionary* was, in early youth, a teacher in a school for negroes,—one of his first attempts to do good and eaarn money in his home town in Missouri. There are many negroes in that vicinity now who owe all the school education they ever received to this young teacher before he went as a cadet to West Point.

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WHICH WAY?

A **KICKING** HORSE CAN'T WORK.
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Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of the package containing the free envelopes and pledge cards for the Fatherless Children of France, as per your generous offer for this worthy cause, and we were delighted with the convenient method of helping. We have made use of all the pledge cards and envelopes, and have requests for more. So will you kindly send us twenty additional sets of envelopes?

Thanking you for this opportunity of assisting, though in a very small way, in the payment of the great debt the world owes heroic France, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
FIRST FREE BAPTIST BIBLE SCHOOL,
(Signed) Ansel E. Cheek, Supt."

Darnetal, November 12, 1918

The Duplex Envelope Company,
Richmond, Virginia.

I have received on the 14th from the American Committee for the orphans of the war, the notification that you have adopted me, Marcelle Jolly, having lost my mother, and my father months ago before Verdun for France.

I do not know how to express my joy and gratitude not only for the help that you are giving me, but again, for the kindness. We have never doubted the sentiments of noble America, whose heart beats in unison with ours.

Accept with pleasure my photograph.

Your little Marcelle who greets you is in apprenticeship to the weaving establishment of Mr. Aubin.

(Signed) MARCELLE JOLLY,
at the home of Madame Houard.

Will your Sunday School (or Church), like Mr. Cheek's, accept the Fatherless Children Envelopes we offer free and postpaid? When ten people give a penny a day in the envelopes, the amount exactly takes care of one orphan for a year—$36.50; fifty people giving a penny a day can adopt **five** orphans. Are there not at least ten people in your Church or Sunday School who would give a penny a day to this cause, if you asked them? Would you yourself be willing? An attractive leaflet, that will help you to gain their co-operation, will gladly be sent upon request.

The Duplex Envelope Company is the "adopted father" of five War Orphans in France; the Duplex employees have adopted fourteen more. We have gotten pleasure untold from the gratitude and affection of these little correspondents across the water.

Duplex
RICHMOND, VA.
PATENTED
D E
TRADE MARK

DUPLEX---RICHMOND, VA.

(Archer G. Jones)